The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IX. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894. No. 34.

QU'APPELLE.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
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S.S. Warrimoo	July 26

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From Vancouver.	
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Empress Japan	June 25
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A most agreeable and cooling Summer

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The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$6 00	$ 18 00	$45 00	$160 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 50	8 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	7 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

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Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address,

THE QU'APPELLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
Qu'Appelle, Assa

FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

IMMIGRATION.

In reading the emigration returns for April, in which no improvement is shown in the Canadian figures, it is difficult to understand why it should be so, more particularly in as far as the North-West is concerned, for when the intending immigrant considers the case with which farming operations may be carried on, the adaptedness of the country to machinery, the absence of stumps and stones, rendering the whole breadth of surface available, the superior quality of the wheat produced and its enormous yield, he will clearly appreciate how strong an influence these facts should exercise upon his choice. But, whilst our great country cries out for population, it requires and must have an industrious one. It has no use for an army of adventurers, neither has it room for the sloth, who prefers basking in the sun to honest work; such had far better stop away. The total emigration from British to Canadian ports was during the month 3,524, as against 3,557 in April, 1893, a decline of 59 per cent., making for the four months of the present year 6,923, as against 18,259, a decline of 68 per cent. The emigration to the United States was less affected, showing a decline of about 50 per cent. for the month and four months, whilst that to South Africa was about stationary, and that to Australia showed a slight increase for April and a slight decrease for the four months. The decrease in total British immigration was about 50 per cent. Thus Canada this year makes the worst record in immigration. This decline in British immigration to Canada is most marked in the case of English immigrants; indeed, they account for nearly seven-eighths of the decline, and the Scottish and Irish immigrants who prefer Canada to the United States are still a mere handful. For every Irish immigrant who has arrived in Canada this spring there have been, roughly speaking, one and one-half Scotchmen and twenty Englishmen. For every Irishman going to the United States there has been about one-eighth of a Scotchman and one and one-third of an Englishman. The United States retains its strong hold upon the Irish emigrant.

NOTES.

What would Fenimore Cooper say if he heard that his favorite Blackfoot Indians had earned upwards of $3,000 by freighting and selling coal? Yet, according to the Calgary Herald, they did this last year, and they now have three mines on the reserve; but the mining is carried on in a primitive fashion. They are putting up new houses with lumber taken out at Castle Mountain, and many of the buildings are painted.

"Emigrate to sunny Canada and grow rich under the British flag" is the injunction by which Mr. Archer Baker has long sought in the British press to lead good settlers to Canada. An ingenious North-West editor has satisfied himself that during the five months, May to September inclusive, the Canadian North-West has 500 hours more sunshine than the State of Minnesota.—Canadian Gazette.

It is worth noting that the United States cruisers, which are just now keeping an eye upon Canadian sealing vessels in the waters of the North Pacific, burn Canadian coal. It is a smokeless variety from the mines of British Columbia.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 29th ult., a bill was introduced to shorten the time between nomination day at Dominion elections in certain constituencies, also a bill to remove doubts as to the power of British Columbia courts to deal with disputes about interest. Foster gave notice of a resolution concerning the fast Atlantic steamship service.

On Wednesday, the Premier announced that provincial voters' lists would be used as the basis for Federal lists, names being added thereto and struck off by the revising barristers in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Franchise Act. The one-man one-vote principle is not to be applied. The House spent some time in committee on Weldon's bill to disfranchise voters who accept bribes, and Charlton's Sabbath observance bill was debated until adjournment.

On Thursday, a motion carried that the Government business have precedence on Wednesdays for the balance of the session. Mr. Martin brought up the question of the Government's refusal to issue a patent for the land grant to the Manitoba University. He was supported by Laurier, Cartwright and McCarthy. Thompson and Daly complained of the manner in which the question was brought up, and denied some of Martin's statements. Daly promised to endeavor to settle the matter satisfactorily to all concerned.

The House of Commons spent most of Friday's sitting in considering the tariff, when numerous changes were made. A resolution was passed relieving importers from uncertainties while the tariff is under consideration. Charlton moved a resolution declaring that lands should be disposed of to actual settlers only. Several bills were advanced a stage and others passed

THE SYNOD MEETING.

The meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle, held here on the 26th ult., brought to town a large number of English Churchmen. The business meeting was preceded by a choral service and Holy Communion at St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral; there was also full choral evensong with an address by the Bishop. The members of Synod were entertained after by the Ladies' Guild of St. Peter's Church, and the church people of the town and district joined in a very pleasant social gathering in the evening.

At the Synod meeting, there were present the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Mr. D. L. Scott, Chancellor of the Diocese; Rev. J. P. Sargent, secretary, and fifteen clergy and twenty-six lay delegates.

After the Bishop had delivered his charge, the report of the Executive Committee was read. The report contained a statement of the funds entrusted to the late treasurer, which showed a deficit in his accounts to the amount of $2715. The committee recommended that $2000 be paid to Bishop Anson, by mortgage for the S. John's College property.

Rev. W. Nicolls moved in amendment, seconded by Rev. E. J. Godfrey, that the Synod accept the property subject to a mortgage of $6000. This motion was lost, also one to the effect that the Synod do not feel they were in such a position to warrant them in taking over the property. It was moved by Mr. Justice Wetmore, seconded by the Rev. H. A. Holmes, and carried: "That the Synod adopts the recommendation of the Executive Committee with respect to offering $2000 on mortgage for the property known as S. John's College and the other recommendations with respect thereto, provided the original donors of the monies with which the said property was purchased and Bishop Anson consent that the Synod take such property absolutely subject only to the same mortgage, and freed from all trust whatsoever, with the user and management thereof, except as expressed in the said recommendation, and also provided that there are no other liabilities chargeable on the property."

The report of the Literature Committee was read by Rev. H. J. Bartlett, and adopted.

Mr. Chancellor Scott handed in a statement of the Bishopric Endowment Fund securities, and made a statement to the effect that the late treasurer was deficit in that fund to the amount of $2700.

Hon. Justice Wetmore was elected treasurer of the Synod, and the following compose the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, the secretary and treasurer being ex-officio members: Revs. H. J. Bartlett, W. E. Brown, G. N. Dobie, W. Nicolls, W. T. Mitten, and Messrs. Lake, Gordon, Boyce, Joyner, and LeDenne.

The Literature Committee was appointed as follows: Revs. W. T. Mitten, G. N. Dobie, and Messrs. Barton, Boyce and Greenstreets.

Rev. W. T. Mitten, editor of the Church Monthly, made a statement with reference to that paper, urging the need of increased subscriptions to make it a financial success.

The nomination of the committee on Indian missions was left in the hands of the Bishop.

Rev. W. Nicolls moved and Rev. E. J. Godfrey seconded, "That the Synod expresses disapproval at the non-exemption of consecrated churches and the area covered by them from taxation under the School Ordinance, and wishes church property to be placed under the same conditions as under the Municipal Ordinance." Carried.

A committee was appointed to draw out a scheme for a superannuation and sick fund for the clergy, also a scheme for the establishment of a fund for the insurance of church property.

Rev. J. P. Sargent, who has acted in the capacity of treasurer since October last, read his report, which was adopted.

Moved by Hon. Justice Wetmore, seconded by Hon. C. Mainers that the thanks of the Synod be given to the Bishop for his able and practical charge. Carried.

Proposed by Rev. W. Nicolls, seconded by Rev. C. T. Beal, that a standing vote of thanks be passed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (England) for the generous manner in which they came to the assistance of the Synod in the present crisis. Carried.

The Synod expressed thanks to Almighty God for the consecration of the church in the Dominion of Canada under one general Synod.

Votes of thanks were passed to Rev. T. W. Mitten for his work in connection with the Church Monthly, and to Rev. J. P. Sargent, secretary-treasurer, for his valuable services that day and during the past year.

INDIAN HEAD.

Rev. Mr. McCullough goes to Regina on Monday to attend the district meeting of the Methodist Church. Afterwards, he passes through to Winnipeg to be present at the General Conference, and before returning will indulge in a short vacation in Southern Manitoba, the guest of a sister whom he has not met for some years.

An air of mystery surrounded the domicile of a prominent young business man on Sunday. The doctor walked in and out with passive countenance, and the bachelors wondered what the dickens was up. Monday everything was plain as daylight. The elderly ladies in town chuckled and remarked "She's doing as well as can be expected; its a beautiful boy." Who is the father?

Vice-President Angus McKay occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Indian Head Liberal-Conservative Association on Thursday last. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. R. Bell; 1st vice-president, W. H. Stephens; 2nd vice president, James Cowie; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Sherwood; directors: A. McKay, R. S. Edwards, W. R. C. Passey, Jas. Scott, D. Macculloray and other. Delegates were chosen to attend the annual meeting of the Eastern Assiniboia Liberal-Conservative Association at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 14th inst.

Major Bell went west recently accompanying Supt. White on the latter's trip to the scene of the land fires that occurred on the C.P.R. in the mountains during the present freshets.

Anticipating a match with Saltcoats next Saturday, and to meet a nine at Fort Qu'Appelle on July 1st, the Indian Head Base Ball Club is putting in real earnest practice nightly, and has improved wonderfully. The officers of the organization are Jno. Plaskett, president; Frank Parkins, captain; and J. E. Brooks, secretary-treasurer, the latter to whom all communications may be addressed. The interests of the club are carefully looked after by a managing committee consisting of Messrs. Phillips, Brooks and C. Woods.

Mr. H. J. McDougall, and children, guests of Mr. Crawford, left for Fort Qu'Appelle on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford left for the Eastern Provinces on Monday morning's train. While time has dealt generously to both, permitting them to approach the harbor of green old age, equipped with unimpaired mental power and reserve of physical endurance, in spite of everything the weight of years will creep on all and this summer Mr. and Mrs. Crawford wisely decided upon a two months' pleasure trip. It is to be hoped that temporary change of locality and climate will be attended by the best results, and that each may return greatly benefitted from the holiday.

Hotel arrivals, Commercial:—Emile Souchette, Joseph Souchette, Paris, France; Stanley Taylor, E. Smith, R. Weldon, Toronto; W. Williams, J. Williams, C. R. Dixon, Winnipeg; H. Goss, Calgary; E. H. Meraie, Montreal.

INDIAN HEAD COUNCIL.

The Council for the Municipality of Indian Head met June 2nd. Present: Chairman, Councillors Stephens, Blackwood, and Partridge. Communications were read from W. Wood, re crossing at Sintaluta; P. G. Maxwood, re roadway across Secs. 24, 25, 13; G. Ferguson, re supplying door to Fisher; G. W. Rodger, re work on road allowance. Moved by Councillor Stephens, seconded by Councillor Partridge, that the Council purchase a heavy plow (with breaker) for use on roads in the municipality. Carried. An estimate placed before the Council for the erection of outbuildings by J. Cook was laid over until next meeting. The Finance Committee recommended payment of S. Meek's account for work done on dam. Moved by Councillor Stephens, seconded by Councillor Livingston, that the Council grant the Indian Head Agricultural Society $75 for use of hall for agricultural purposes. Messrs. Davidson and Bulfour waited on the Council, asking that plank be laid across the ditch opposite the Commercial Hotel and adjoining lots. The clerk was instructed to write to Supt. White of the C.P.R., pointing out the necessity of a crossing at Sintaluta. A committee was appointed to have Katepwa foot bridge repaired. Council then adjourned.

SPENCERVILLE.

An approaching marriage is the topic of the day.

Crops are looking well, but a few showers of rain would hasten the growth considerably.

Farmers say gophers are almost exterminated. The Local Government deserves praise for the assistance rendered in doing away with the pests.

We think if President Van Horne would lower freight rates instead of predicting $2 a bushel for wheat next fall he would be doing more towards helping the farmers.

Mr. T. Montgomery purposes going into some ranching extensively. He has recently purchased a very valuable hog.

Miss E. McMichael returned from Regina on Wednesday, where she had been visiting friends.

A number of our neighbors visited the capital last Saturday, but did not return till Tuesday afternoon, owing to the train being delayed, which made it rather inconvenient for a certain Dawnie.

It is high time some of our young folks realized they are in a civilized country, and not go out batting in broad daylight on the public roadside. This would not seem much out of place about fifteen years ago, when nothing but the red man and bison roamed the prairie.

McMichael brothers are fencing a large field, which will be used for running some of their horses.

Mr. E. Plunkett, of Woodview, is the guest of Mr. J. Plant, McLean.

[Our Spencerville correspondent will please observe the rule of writing on one side of the paper only.—ED.]

CRICKET.

INDIAN HEAD VERSUS KATEPWA.

The first cricket match of the season played at Indian Head, on Friday, the 1st inst., between Indian Head and Katepwa, resulted disastrously for the home eleven, Katepwa winning with seven wickets to spare. For the home team, Messrs. Wilmot, Green and Mackay batted most effectively. The innings of the latter was unfortunately marred by an accident, which caused him to retire with the loss of a tooth and badly cut lip. A feature of the day was a luncheon served in capital style by Mr. Davidson, of the Commercial Hotel.

INDIAN HEAD.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	
W Kirkland, b Barwell	4	b Barwell	0
R Williams, b Barwell	19	b Bonnycastle	3
T Butterworth, l.b.w.	5	c Bonnycastle	0
D Macculloray, c Govan	3	c and b Barwell	0
W Rigby, b Barwell	0	b Bonnycastle	0
D G Mackay, l b w.	2	retired	15
J Lewthwaite, b Barwell	0	l.b.w.	7
H Stutter, not out	9	b Bonnycastle	4
H Cammelin, b Barwell	0	c Bonnycastle	16
W Collins, b Barwell	0	c Govan	2
G C Green, b Barwell	6	not out	7
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	56	Total	59

KATEPWA.			
H Bonnycastle, b Lewthwaite	13	not out	17
S Trask, b Butterworth	1	c Butterworth	4
J Boyd, c Campkin	0	b Butterworth	1
C Bonnycastle, c Mackay	4	l.b.w.	7
R C Barwell, b Butterworth	23		
F Groves, b Butterworth	0		
J Bonnycastle, b Lewthwaite	1		
H Ochendan, stumped	0		
Wilcox, b Butterworth	12		
A Boyd, b Butterworth	8		
S Bonnycastle, not out	4		
Extras	12	Extras	2
Total	87	Total	31

SPRINGBROOK.

Grain in this district is looking well just now, but will soon suffer if moisture is withheld.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. T. Grieg had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse and sprain his ankle.

An evening entertainment, consisting of a concert, bazaar, supper and dance, was given in the Springbrook Schoolhouse, Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid. It was a decided success, and the school-room was filled with a merry looking crowd of old and young. Mr. R. Bourns occupied the chair, and after a well selected programme of vocal and instrumental pieces, recitations, dialogues, etc., was gone through, Mr. Webster took the platform, and distinguished himself as an auctioneer, selling off most of the articles produced by the ladies for that occasion. Such was the effect of his rumoral voice that many bids were given involuntarily. Mr. A. Grieg bought a pin cushion, and several of the bachelors bought linen aprons. The repast provided by the ladies was most excellent, and after the appetites were appeased the seats disappeared, the fascinating strains of the violin burst forth, and the gay company glided to and fro the hall until the first faint streaks of the aurora of morning commenced to shine in the east, when all departed to their respective homes apparently well pleased with their night's outing.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(FROM THE WINNIPEG COMMERCIAL.)

Wheat.—The wheat markets opened quiet on Monday, but were stronger, United States markets making fractional gains. Cables were firmer and reported unfavorable weather, and there was frost as far south as Chicago in the lake region. A Dakota report said wheat crop were a failure, owing to drought and frost. Locally the spell of warm, dry weather is beginning to cause some uneasiness. Prices are not materially changed at the close from a week ago. No 1 hard ranges between 60 and 61c. per bushel, track delivery point, Fort William. Flour.—The local flour market has continued to show an easy tendency, as noted a week ago, and prices have been inclined to sag. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city, are as follows: Patents, $3.55 to $3.60; strong bakers, $3.45 to $3.50; XXXX, 75c. to $1 as to quality; prices per sack of 98 pounds. We quote bran $12 and shorts $14 per ton, as to quantity. Oats.—There is considerable talk of firmness and advances in oats, but there has not been a very material advance in prices. In the city 35c. per bushel of 34 pounds has been obtained for small lots of feed grain, selling from store in sacks, and 33 to 34½c. is quoted for car lots to mill here. Barley.—Nothing new in barley reported. Would bring 40 to 42c. per bushel in this market, but scarcely any offering. Seed barley has been selling here at 50c. per bushel of 48 pounds in a retail way. Feed Wheat.—Feed wheat would readily bring 45c. per bushel of 60 pounds, but there is none offering here or in the country, the supply having evidently been used up. Butter.—The sharp downward tendency has continued, and the local butter market is now quite demoralized. Prices have ranged fast this week. In fact the market is flat and there is no sale. We quote 12 to 15c. per pound for new dairy, but even at these declining prices are largely nominal. Cheese.—Quiet. Old held at 12 to 13c. per pound in a small way. Eggs.—This market has continued weak and demoralized, with another notch in the decline scored this week. While the general selling price in small lots has been about 9c. per dozen, we learn of sales at 8c. in round lots, and this figure was accepted even in a few case lots. Cured Meats.—Hams, 10½c. for heavy and 11 to 11½c. for ordinary sizes; breakfast bacon, backs, 11½c., bellies, 12½c.; dry salt long clear bacon, 8c.; smoked long clear, 9c.; spiced rolls, 8½c.; boneless hams, 12c.; mess pork, $15 to $17 per barrel. Dressed Meats.—Beef has an easier tendency and is about ½c. down from the top. We quote 5½ to 6½c. for fair to choice, sides or carcass. Mutton is down to 9c. for fresh, owing to receipt of western range sheep and additional competition in the field. Cold storage offered at 7c. Hogs, 5½c. for country dressed, with city dealers selling at 6c. Veal 1c. lower, at 6 to 7c. Poultry.—14c. for turkeys, 11c. for geese, 12½c. for ducks, and 10c. for chickens. Live chickens are offered at 60 to 90c. per pair as to quality. Hay.—Hay is now very flat, as the demand has fallen off and offerings are large. Prices are much lower, baled being quoted at $4 50 at point of shipment.

LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, 40c.; very little offering. Oats, wholesale 30c., retail 40c. per bushel. Bran, 90c. per 100 lbs., $16 per ton. Flour—Hungarian, $2; Strong Bakers, $1.75 per sack of 98 lbs. Beef, per side 5c.; joints, 10c. Pork, 5½c. per 100 lbs.; 9 to 12½c. per lb. according to choice. Mutton, 12 to 15c. per lb.; per carcase, 10c. White fish, 6c. for quantities; 8c. per lb. Potatoes, 75c. per bushel. Cabbage, 1½c. per lb. Onions, 4 lbs. for 25c. Hay, $4 to $5 per ton. Butter, 12 to 15c. per lb. Cheese, 15 to 17c. per lb. Eggs, 10c. per dozen.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Bothwell is to have a crematory.

Frontenac has an organized cheese board.

A glass factory is to be built at Wallaceburg.

Collingwood manufactures Worcester sauce.

Forest druggists close their stores at eight o'clock.

Collingwood's bicycle club numbers 40 members.

Brantford prides itself about its new citizens' band.

Amherstburg has the curfew bell law in full operation.

Meaford is considering a plan for a system of waterworks.

Essex peach growers are figuring on a big crop this season.

A lodge of Sons of Temperance has been organized in Forest.

A Glencoe druggist is willing to swap wall paper for eggs.

Peterborough wants $19,200 to run its schools next year.

Arkona has a Jack the Peeper who peeps in windows at night.

Point Edward merchants generally close their stores at 8 p.m.

Listowel will bonus two industrial establishments with $4,500.

In Belleville a man charged $40 for the use of $1,000 two days.

Montreal carpenters work nine hours a day at 20 cents an hour.

A Picton firm has contracted to send 1,000 horses to England.

Arkona's berry basket factory is turning out ten thousand baskets a day.

During the summer months Guelph grocers will close at 6:15.

Wm. Nimmo has been postmaster of Ravenswood for 23 years.

Parkhill's population is 1,553, and the total assessment $312,115.

The assessors put Woodstock's population at 8,882, a decrease of 300.

The Belleville assessor's returns show the city population to be 10,117.

The Michigan Central will erect a new station at Petrolea, to cost $12,000.

All the children of the Walkerville Public school have been vaccinated.

A magnificent horned owl was recently shot at Galt by J. C. Todd.

Canada has now 8,447 post offices, an increase of 189 since last year.

Moncton, N. B., is arranging to have an electric street railway service.

M. O'Gorman, the well-known boat builder, of Sarnia, is dead, aged 61.

It cost a man in Vancouver $15 for trying to run a pitchfork into a bailiff.

Mr. Paisley, who died at Rosseau lately, is said to have been 126 years old.

The late Mrs. Jane A. Mitchell, of Hamilton, left an estate worth $65,463.57.

At the Ottawa hatchery 1,259,000 salmon trout eggs are in process of incubation.

A judge in Brockville said that not one assessment in that town is properly made.

Chatham promises to put an exceedingly strong cricket club in the field this season.

Two young ladies took the black veil at the Ursuline convent, Chatham, recently.

The names of two rival baseball teams in Brooke township are Greenbacks and Mossbacks.

A part of Coney Island, in the Lake of the Woods, has been added to Rat Portage for a park.

The capacity of the Greenfield flour mills at Ayr is to be raised from 400 to 700 barrels daily.

The Berlin fire department has added chemical engines to its fire protecting system.

The Brockville Athletic Association will erect an immense building, with extensive grounds.

The bad packing of Canadian apples is said to be militating against their popularity in England.

Two Garafraxa farmers must pay $300 costs in a lawsuit about a piece of land worth 5 9-10 cents.

Sarnia's assessment roll shows a population of 6,525, the taxable property being put at $2,045,840.

A vein of tin and a new gold mine have been discovered in Rainy Lake, on the American side.

During 1893 Scott, Cillis & Co., Strathroy, paid out $120,000 for eggs, handling about 400,000 dozens.

One hundred cars of ice have been shipped from Barrie for use on one of the steamers at Collingwood.

The reduction of the excise duty on malt will save from $ 225,000 to $250,000 to the brewers of Canada.

There is some talk of the Forest Excelsior band being appointed a regimental band for the 57th battalion.

The London city council have decided to issue $50,000 in debentures to meet water works expenditure.

A Sarnia hen goes around cackling because she laid an egg 6½ inches in circumference and four inches long.

The G. T. R. will put down 2,000,000 new ties this year and the C. P. R. will have to replace most of its ties.

The next convention of fire chiefs of America will be held in Montreal on the second Tuesday in August.

Strathroy has a Black Minorca hen which laid an egg 4 inches in length, and 6¾ inches in circumference the other day.

The Port Hope Guide recently got judgment for $11.50 against a Guelph man who sent back his paper "Refused."

Mrs. Green, of Sommerville, is 83 years old. She does all her own housework, and recently made a quilt of 2,500 pieces.

Peterborough has two companies of High school cadets, and the citizens will uniform them and equip a fife and drum band.

The Sarnia police take the names of everyone seen on the streets after midnight and report the same for entry on a register kept by the chief.

Strathroy's population at present is 3,013, against 3,163 last year. The assessment has decreased in the same time from $1,076,275 to $1,043,072.

Canadian architects are loudly complaining at the manner in which Americans are employed to design large buildings in this country in preference to themselves.

Africa and Its Slaves.

Better to leave the savages to be slaughtered by other savages than to oppression under the cloak of civilization and of Christian humane dealing, says the Edinburgh Review. The natives do not want our administration. They have only goats and bananas to offer for the flimsy calico from India or America, or for the beads from Birmingham, which now reach them from the Congo.

Every caravan which goes up country consists mainly of slaves, owned by Zanzibari dealers. The greater the amount of traffic, the greater are the profits of the Congo slavers. The slave lives on an average only eleven years, and the waste of human life, which amounts to 500,000 souls for every 50,000 brought to the coast, barely suffices to supply the 240,000 porters annually engaged and the slave labor of the coast plantations.

Love is the only craze that is generally considered excusable.

A 4,000 MILE RAILROAD.

From Canada Almost to the Borders of Patagonia by Rail.

People who have considered the proposed railway from the United States through Mexico, Central America and South America to the region bordering on the far southern limits of the continent a mere idle fancy will find cause to revise their idea on seeing the report of the chief engineer, Mr. Shunk, to the commission. The Survey appears to have been made all the way to Buenos Ayres, and to be found feasible. Much of the tropical region in South America will be traversed at great altitudes, for railway travel—the survey including sections that rise to heights of 7,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. Such elevated rapid transit ought to afford much striking scenery, as well as decided by cool weather for travelers, irrespective of the season. The survey makes the length of the proposed line 4,300 miles from the Mexican starting place to Buenos Ayres, and the completed road is put at $50,000 per mile, including some formidable grading and bridging—or about $200,000,000 in all, for which the funds are to be paid proportionately by the countries interested.

The beginning of the line will be at a point in Mexico which will make the new line continuous with the existing system in that country and the United States. Thus the completion of the road will enable a passenger to go by rail all the way from Canada almost to the very borders of the vast and bare South American region known as Patagonia. It will be a good while yet before the proposed road is constructed as far as Buenos Ayres. And it will be a great deal longer before a railroad is built through Patagonia. But Buenos Ayres (a large city now) is itself located almost down to south latitude 35 degrees, or nearly as far south of the equator as the city of Richmond is north of it. From Beunos Ayres on still southward to Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Desolation, is 20 degrees further; and the inhabitants of that country beyond the Straits of Magellan are not yet petitioning for railroad accommodations. Looking from the decks of the Beagle in the great desolate strait, off through a waterway reaching further south through that forbidding land, Darwin, in his notes made in 1832 remarks that the passage "seemed to lead to another and a worse world." Doubtless a large part of the road will not pay for a long time; but its construction will aid in building up towns and trade along the line. Some sections, even in South America, are expected to pay from the start.

Merchant Marine of Different Countries.

The following statistics relating to the merchant marine of the principal countries, may be of interest. The rank given is determined by the tonnage and not by the number of vessels.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAMSHIPS.

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	6,694	5,886,621
Germany	779	801,994
France	500	480,921
United States	433	447,122
Norway and Sweden	909	417,411
Spain	253	290,097
Holland	201	267,249
Italy	248	243,851
Russia	297	153,424

The statistics of the sailing vessels show considerable variations, the chief of which is that the United States go to the third place, as seen from the following table:

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SAILING VESSELS.

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	9,277	3,574,847
Norway and Sweden	4,088	1,182,585
United States	3,471	1,473,275
Germany	1,286	607,919
Italy	1,904	533,471
Russia	7,709	346,473
France	1,499	257,444
Greece	1,131	245,035
Denmark	870	160,085

From the two tables above, the following table of totals is made, showing the rank of the seven largest countries when both steamships and sailing vessels are considered:

	No.	Tons.
Great Britain	14,971	9,461,468
Norway and Sweden	5,037	2,009,999
United States	3,904	1,870,397
Germany	2,165	1,409,203
Italy	2,152	776,322
France	1,999	738,365
Russia	8,001	569,895

Great Britain, it is observed, leads in both steam and sailing vessels, and in total tonnage exceeds that of the other six countries combined. Out of thirty-seven new steamers of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons appearing in 1893, twenty-two fly the British flag, France following with nine.

Attempted Suicide at Hamilton.

A Hamilton despatch says:—About 12 o'clock on Saturday David Dow was discovered in a room in one of the buildings being repaired at the corner of Hess and George streets with his throat cut from ear to ear and horribly mangled. The windpipe was cut through. Close beside him lay a 22-inch hand saw stained with blood, and which is supposed he used in sawing his own throat. When the deed was done the unfortunate man was alone, and the members of his family state that it was an accident, although it was, evidently, an attempt to suicide. Dow is a plasterer, and for many years has been a partner in the firm of Dow Bros., contractors, and with his brother has been working for some days at the houses where he was found. He had jumped from the back second-storey window, falling into an excavation by the cellar windows, but escaped with little injury, and then went upstairs again and jumped out a second time, from which he received an ugly cut over one eye. His brother, thinking it was an accident, advised him to go to a doctor to have the wound dressed, but the next time he was seen was when he was discovered with his throat cut. He was conveyed to the home of his brother, on Canada street. Dow is about 55 years old, is well known in the city, is a member of the McNab street Presbyterian church, and has a family of five children. No reason can be ascribed for his rash act.

Mules Delirious With Pleasure.

"I saw an odd sight in Luzerne county a few days ago," said a traveler from the West the other day. "Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of a coal shaft to and from the foot of the shaft had to be brought up owing to the flooding of the mine on account of fire. The mules in all that time had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the little Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface, and the atmosphere was as clear as crystal.

"The astonished creatures closed their eyes to shut out the flood of strong light, and kept them tightly closed while they were being driven to a pasture lot a mile distant and turned loose. There they stood trembling as if they were afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half opened their eyes and peered around in open-mouthed amazement. It was clear they couldn't understand it.

"When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads and slowly swept their gaze over palm piles, sky mountains and horizon again and again. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays, the like of which was never heard from mules before.

"After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around like sect otums and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. For four days they spent their time gazing at the new sights of field and sky, refusing food and water, not even nibbling at the grass, and not as much as blinking an eye in sleep."

A FOLDING BICYCLE.

Without Additional Weight This Wheel Can be Put Into a Very Small Compass.

Letters patent have recently been issued upon a new and useful improvement in bicycles which bids fair to revolutionize their construction in the near future. It has been the object of the inventor to produce a bicycle so constructed that it can be easily folded, and thus take up less space when not in use or when being transported. This the inventor has secured by making a fold in the frame, as shown in figure, at N. Y., and locking it at X X.

Thus the frame is strengthened and the several parts fully secured by easily and quickly adjusting locking mechanism. As this improvement has to do wholly with

THE BICYCLE FOLDED.

the frame, all the valuable parts of the ordinary patterns are retained and applied to the folding bicycle. That this invention is right in line with the demands of the times and will tend greatly to popularize cycling can be readily seen. One of the chief objections to the bicycle as at present constructed is the care and bother of it when not in use. When a saving in space is secured without materially affecting the symmetry and beauty of the bicycle as at present constructed, and without adding materially to its weight or cost, one can readily see the value of this invention and what a future it promises to this mode of travel and sport.

Transplanting Human Hair.

In China human hair is actually transplanted; and those who engage in it, find it a remunerative occupation. This hair-planting business owes its prosperity to a superstition. Chinese physiognomists say the eyebrows and whiskers of a mans are just as essential in their relations to his success in life, as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin, or his whiskers are sickly, his luck, will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck, which Nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a hair-planting professor.

This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hairs in the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient, or behind his ears, that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce the hairs down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pincers is picked up with the left hand, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand, he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted, the hole will not be used on that day, for fear of inflammation, and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

The professor charges more for planting eyebrows than for planting whiskers, because of the many varied degrees of slanting each hair in order to make the eyebrows look natural to the man, or to suit the ideas of the physiognomist.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRAIN.

Two Beautifully Furnished Coaches—They are Used on Her Continental Journeys.

The two railway coaches which the Queen uses on her continental journeys were built for her Majesty in Belgium, and they are her own private property. They are kept at Brussels, at the Gare du Nord, and have just been thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

The day saloon is furnished with two sofas, two arm chairs, one large foot stool, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringes and tassels. The walls are hung with blue silk for the dado, and pearl gray above, brocaded in pale yellow, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The curtains are blue and white, and a dark Indian carpet covers the floor. There is a large centre table and two small ones. The ventilator in the center of the ceiling is of cut glass, and there are four lights in the ceiling. The carriage is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, while shaded reading lamps are also used. There are electric bells, and one of the Highland attendants travels in a separate small compartment in front of the saloon.

A short covered corridor connects the day saloon with the sleeping carriage, which is divided into a suite of small rooms. The dressing room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo on the floor, contains a white metal bath and a wash hand stand covered with red morocco leather; all of the toilet articles are of the same metal as the bath. The bedroom is decorated in gray and brown. There is a large bed for the Queen and a smaller one for Princess Beatrice, both of which were manufactured in the royal stores at Windsor, and all the bedding is bought fresh for each journey and taken away afterwards. There is also a luggage room in which the two maids sleep on sofas.

Oil as Fuel.

Since the present coal strike has threatened to bring about a coal famine, American railways have been devoting considerable attention to the matter of substituting oil for coal as fuel for the locomotives. It is claimed for it that it has many advantages over coal for this use. A more uniform steam pressure can be maintained with oil fuel than with coal. The expense of carrying it is much less. It can be fired with a much less expenditure of labor, and the fire can be regulated to suit the requirements of the moment with a much greater nicety than is possible with the use of coal, and the train is able to run for a much longer period without stopping to take on fresh supplies of fuel.

Even now oil is very extensively used as fuel on railroads in many places. Russian roads use it in this way very largely. The plan followed in that country was introduced some years ago by Thomas Urquhart, superintendent of locomotives on one of the roads, and since its introduction it has gone into general use. Some of the English roads also use it for firing their steam-engines, and its use for train fuel is quite general on South American roads. Under the circumstances, therefore, it might be well to consider whether our resources in this direction do not warrant some attention being paid to such arrangements as will render us for the future independent of American coal strikes.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

ONTARIO'S CABINET MINISTERS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

The Annual Pay Roll of the Provincial Ministers and Their Staff of Clerks Who Labor in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto.

Ontario's Cabinet consists of eight members of the Local Legislature. There are but seven portfolios.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General, has a staff of eight assistants, clerks and messengers in his department at the Parliament buildings. Sir Oliver's salary is $7,000 a year, besides his sessional allowance of $600 a year. The total amount of salaries paid to the eight members of his staff is $10,350. The miscellaneous expense of his office for 1893 was $2,909.70.

EDUCATION.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education has a salary of $4,000 a year. There are twelve assistants, clerks and messengers in his department, their total yearly salaries being $13,482,66. The miscellaneous office expenditure for 1893 of Mr. Ross' department was $2,408,28.

CROWN LANDS

Hon. A. S. Hardy is Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in the various branches of the department, including the Bureau of Mines, there are thirty-two regular assistants and clerks on salary. The salary list of Mr. Hardy's department for 1893 was $45,732,25. The office expenses for the same year amounted to $10,808,22. This includes a sum of $3,002,10 paid for the services of twelve clerks and writers engaged temporarily during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, receives a salary of $4,000, and the assistants, clerks and messengers in his department number twelve, the sum of $19,250 being paid to the Minister and his staff in 2893. The office expense of this department for the past year was $2,247.66.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

Hon. R. Harcourt, Treasurer of the province, also gets $4,000 a year. He presides over the audit office, the licensing and judiciary accounts' branch, and is also Registrar-General and chief of the Provincial Board of Health. In all the departments over which Mr. Harcourt presides there is a staff numbering thirty-six. Their total salaries for the past year amounted to $38,332,67 including the salary of the chief. The miscellaneous expenditure for all the branches for 1893 was $10,666.04.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, is also Chief of Public Institutions. Mr. Gibson has nineteen assistants clerks and messengers in his department, and their salaries for 1893, with $1,000 for the Minister, amounted to $28,134,40. The office expenditure for the same period was $6,464.09.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hon. John Dryden, Minster of Agriculture, has also charge of the immigration office. His salary, $4,000 and that of his eleven assistants, clerks and messengers, amounted to $16,060 for the year 1893, whilst his office expenses footed up $2,371.31.

Hon. E. H. Bronson is a member of the Cabinet Council without portfolio, and does not control any of the departments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are also the Queen's Printer's department, salary bill $2,600; Registry Inspector's office, salary bill $1,500; insurance branch, salary bill, $4,600, and the salary of an investigation clerk, $1,800, making a total of seven officials with salaries amounting to $10,500. The office expenses for the year amounted to $12,184.26.

LEGISLATION.

Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Speaker of the House, enjoys the privilege of controlling a staff of 16 officials, most of whom are engaged the year round. They come under the head Legislation, and received $13,293-10 in one year.

Besides these officials, some 125 sessional writers and messengers, 18 pages, and three attendants were engaged during the progress of the '93 session, at a cost of $15,579-05.

The total expenses incidental to the thirty-nine days' sitting of the Local Legislature in 1893, including the printing of bills, etc, was $138,924,82, this including the sum of $56,102.40, paid to members for sessional indemnity and traveling mileage.

SUMMARY.

The total salaries and office expenses disbursed for 1893 to Ministers and the officials under their control in the Parliament buildings was as follows:

Department.	No. of Officials.	Salaries.	Office Expenses.
Sir Oliver Mowat	9	$ 17,350 00	$ 2,909 79
Hon. G. W. Ross	13	17,482 66	2,408 28
Hon. A. S. Hardy	32	45,732 25	10,808 22
Hon. C. F. Fraser	13	19,250 00	2,247 66
Hon. R. Harcourt	37	38,332 67	10,666 04
Hon. J. M. Gibson	20	28,134 40	6,464 09
Hon. John Dryden	12	12,551 40	2,371 31
Miscellaneous	7	10,500 00	4,984 26
Speakers and Legislation	162	28,872 15	110,052 67
Totals	306	$221,704 13	$152,912 32

About one-tenth of the revenue of the entire province is paid out for salaries and office stationary and furnishings in the Parliament buildings in the Queen's Park.

There is a regular staff of about 150 at work in the buildings each day.

"A little farm well tilled,
A little cellar well filled,
A little wife well willed.

What could you wish a man better than that? The last is not the least by any means, but how can a wife be well willed if she be the victim of those distressing maladies that make her life a burden? Let her take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and cure all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammation and ulceration, prolapsus and kindred weaknesses. It is a boon and a blessing to women. Thousands are in the bloom of health through using it, when otherwise they would be under the sod. Are you a sufferer? Use it, or some day we may read—

A little wife self willed,
Rosewood coffin early filled,
Spite of doctor well skilled."

Ovarian, Fibroid and other Tumors cured without surgery. Book, testimonials and references, securely mailed sealed for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

No man will ever get very rich who enjoys spending money more than he enjoys making it.

Use Wide Awake Soap, it is the best in the world.

It is estimated that the Queen's visit to Florence and Coburg will cost her about £75,000.

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar of pure soap that will not vanish like snow in hot water. Try it.

Wasted opportunities are seeds from which a crop of big tares can grow in a single night.

Mr. Gladstone is a phenomenally rapid reader. He is said to have gone through Laone Falconer's Madamoiselle Ixe in thirty-five minutes.

Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

A MIRACLE OF TO-DAY.

The Startling Experience of a Young Lady in St. Thomas.

A Constant Sufferer for More Than Five Years—Her Blood had Turned to Water—Physicians Held out no Hope of Her Recovery—How Her Life Was Saved—A Wonderful Story.

From the St. Thomas Journal.

"The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them." Such is a verse of holy writ made familiar to very many residents of St. Thomas by the well-known evangelist, Rev. J. E. Hunter. In letters of gold on the stained glass fanlight over the door of his residence, No. 113 Wellington street, is the text "Palm xxxiv, 7." Though we live in an age noted for its energetic, zealous Christian endeavor, this idea of Mr. Hunter's to impress the truths of the scriptures upon those who read though they run, is altogether so original and so novel that it at once excites the curiosity. Those not familiar with the text make a mental note of it, and at the first opportunity look it up. This is just what was done by a representative of the Journal, who had occasion to visit Mr. Hunter's residence the other day. But with the object of the visit and the information obtained the reader will be more concerned. The reporter was assigned to investigate a marvellous cure said to have been effected in the case of a young lady employed in Mr. Hunter's family, by that well-known and popular remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. And it was a wonderful story that the young lady had to tell, and is undoubtedly as true as it is wonderful. Last June the same reporter interviewed Mrs. John Cope, wife of the tollgate-keeper on the London and Port Stanley road, who had been cured by Pink Pills of running ulcers on the limbs after years of suffering, and after having been given up by a number of physicians. The old lady had entirely recovered, and could not say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which had given her a new lease of life. As it was with Mrs. Cope, so it was with Miss Edna Harris, the young lady in the employ of Mr. Hunter's family who had been restored to health and strength by Pink Pills. Miss Harris has just passed her twentieth year, and is a daughter of George Harris who lives at Yarmouth Heights, and is employed by Mr. Geo. Boucher, florist and plantsman.

"I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I am quite willing that everyone should know it," was the reply of Miss Harris when asked if she had been benefited by Pink Pills, and if so would she make public her story. Continuing, she said, "When I was twelve or thirteen years of age I was first taken sick. The doctors said my blood had all turned to water. For five years I suffered terribly, and was so weak that I could barely keep alive. It was only my grit and strong will, the doctors said, that kept me alive at all. If I tried to stand for a short time, or if I got the least bit warm I would fall over in a faint. My eyes were white and glassy, and I was so thin and pallid that everyone believed I was dying of consumption. During the five years I was ill, I was attended by five physicians in St. Thomas, two in Detroit, one in London and one in Aylmer, and none of them could do anything for me. I was so far gone that they had no hopes of my recovery. Towards the last my feet and limbs swelled so they had to be bandaged to keep them from bursting. They were bandaged for three months, and my whole body was swollen and bloated, and the doctors said there was not a pint of blood in my body, and they held out no hopes whatever. Two years ago I saw in the Journal about a man in Hamilton being cured by taking Pink Pills. I thought if they could cure him they would help me, and I decided to try them. Before I had finished three boxes I felt relieved; the swelling went down and the bandages were removed. I continued taking Pink Pills until I had taken seven boxes, then irregularly I took three more, one of which Mr. Hunter brought back from Brockville. I am perfectly cured. I have not been ill a single day since I finished the seventh box of pills. I came to Mrs. Hunter's a year ago, and she will tell you I have never been ill a day since coming here, and I always feel strong and able to do the work. I can and do strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Miss Harris in conclusion. Her appearance is certainly that of a strong, healthy young woman.

Mrs. J. E. Hunter, wife of the evangelist, told the reporter that Miss Harris was a good, reliable and truthful girl, and that perfect reliance could be placed in her statements. "She looks like a different girl from what she was when she came here a year ago," said Mrs. Hunter.

The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, to say the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which invariably lead to a premature grave unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build anew the blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. Pink Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud and should be avoided. The public are cautioned against other so called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Can be had from all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	half a cake
Sugar	two pounds
Lukewarm Water	two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Nerve Pain Cure.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills, and spasms. Nerviline cures vomiting, diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery. Nerviline cures headache, sea sickness and summer complaint. Nerviline cures neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica. Nerviline cures sprains, bruises, cuts, &c. Polson's Nerviline is the best remedy in the world, and only costs 10 and 25 cents to try it. Sample and large bottles at any drug store. Try Polson's Nerviline.

As a blood purifier, no other article on the market nearly approaches St. Leon. It floods the arteries, absorbs the poisons, acts gently on the bowels and carries off all impurities from the system.

Good morning, Mrs. Smith. I have just finished my washing, using Wide Awake Soap; it is the best soap I ever used; it washed so easily, making the clothes far cleaner than I ever had them before, and it lasts twice as long as any other soap I ever used; and just feel how nice and soft my hands are.

"I'm afraid there is something wrong with baby; he sleeps so much." "Don't worry dear, he may grow up to be a great policeman."

Do you use Wide Awake Soap? If not, why not? It is guaranteed absolutely pure and is the best in the world.

RECIPE.

For Making Root Beer.

During the summer months a more delicious drink than Root Beer could not be desired. For the benefit of our readers we give this recipe. Take

Snider's Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Yeast	half a cake
Sugar	4 lbs.
Luke warm water	5 gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer Extract can be obtained at all Grocers' and Drug Stores, at 25c. per bottle. Snider Mfg Co., Toronto.

What everyone says must be true, and everyone who has used Wide Awake Soap says it is the best they ever used. Try it.

Among flowers chrysanthemums live the longest after being cut.

A.P. 712.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A case that is creating a great flutter among the medical dove-cots is that of Nellie Tailor, whose parents reside on Powleton avenue. Miss Tailor is a pretty brunette with red cheeks and a smile that would set the heart of the sternest reporter fluttering in two seconds. The facts of the case are sooner told in her own words. "Three years ago," she said, "my father moved from the country into Philadelphia. I determined to seek some employment, not wishing to be a burden on the family. I obtained employment in Wannamaker's store and I had not been long there, when the indoor work began to tell on me. I lost the color in my cheeks and I grew pale and thin. My food did not agree with me and I had a headache all the time. I finally grew so ill that I had to quit work. The doctor was called in and he said that I was suffering from chronic dyspepsia and habitual constipation and he gave me very little hope of recovery. He gave me several doses that nearly doubled me up with pain but gave no permanent relief. Finally I was that ill that food would only stay on my stomach for a couple of hours. After eating I would suffer from dizziness, and I would see everything double. Then a terrible headache would set in, followed by vomiting and pain. I tried a lot of medicines of different kinds but they did me no good. At last a friend advised me to take Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. I followed his advice, and much to the wonder of my friends I began to recover at once. Ten boxes of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills have completely cured me. My mother was completing run down nursing me and Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills have cured her also." Know your own mind. If your druggists will not get Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills send to us and we will mail you a box on receipt of 50c. or six boxes for $2.50. Address K. H. Schiller and Co., Toronto.

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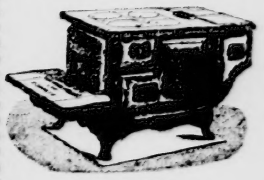

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APPLEDORE FARM.

CHAPTER XIII.

With felt as if she were dreaming when she opened the door of the sitting-room and saw her love standing just as she had often seen him stand beside the hearth, leaning against the high mantel-shelf. She had hardly time to look at him, however; he came quickly forward and took her in his arms, as if they two had only parted yesterday.

"My beautiful darling! my own Ruth!" he said; and he pressed her closely to him and covered her sweet face with passionate kisses.

The glow of delight she felt at finding herself once more with him and at being thus assured that he loved her dearly in spite of all her doubts and fears made her look more than ever beautiful, and for the moment concealed the traces of fatigue which yesterday had made Miss Clifford's heart ache. Suddenly she broke into passionate crying and hid her face on her lover's shoulder.

"What is it, darling?" He was half-amused, half-vexed; she was far more lovely than he had thought she was; he was not prepared at the love he felt for her; certainly he had not seen any one so beautiful as when they parted.

"Are you not glad to see me Ruth?" he said in the gentle, refined voice she remembered so well.

Ruth wiped away her tears, and then she looked up at him.

"I cried because I was so glad, so very, very glad. I have been so lonely all this while! I have wanted to ask you so many things," she said tenderly.

He stopped his hand under her chin and looked at her sweet face with increasing admiration. Formerly her frank simplicity had seemed a part of her surroundings; now it gave him a delicious sense of security in the possession of her love.

"Is that all the sweet pet wanted me for? Any old graybeard would have done as adviser, would not he?"

She blushed, and quivered all over with the delight she felt in his mere presence. All her anxieties seemed laid to rest; it was so sweet only to look at him: to listen to him was an added delight.

He drew her to the sofa and they sat down side by side, while he kept his arm round her waist. Ruth was much less shy with him; perhaps there is some truth in the old saying—some love does strengthen in absence. But Ruth's love had been at first sought too suddenly—before it had had time to develop. Its very strength had at that time alarmed her, and she had struggled to repress it. All these months it had been growing steadily, and in the light of his dear presence and in the intense trust she felt in him, she gave herself up to her happiness and to the thankfulness she felt for his constancy.

"You see," she said shyly, for his warm kisses made her shrink in spite of herself, "since my father's illness began I have not been able to consult him about anything; and, as I told you, we shall have to leave Appledore, because—because we cannot afford to stay on here."

He was looking at her, but he was not listening with much interest.

"You said something about it in your letter, dearest; and the best way out of it—well, my precious girl, I have come to arrange that with you."

The girl's heart seemed to lighten with the sudden relief she felt; all would be right now that she had this dear counsellor beside her. She looked up in his face with the implicit trust of a child, as she said:

"I may now tell my father we are engaged, may not I? It will make him so happy you know how fond he was of you."

"That was very good of him." Bevington spoke absently, as if he was thinking of something else.

"Then I may tell him?" she persisted; I am afraid he has begun to suspect already." Bevington bent down and kissed her.

"No, dearest; you must not tell him directly. It would hamper me, and besides it would be useless. You have waited so long that it is better to be patient just a little longer; only a little while, my Ruth. Do not look so grave! it spoils your face. I like your smiles best my angel."

He said this rather repressively, and she feared she had vexed him.

"Please do not be angry!" she said humbly; "I will tell you why I can't wait, then you will understand. Father has asked me to marry Mr. Clifford."

"Curse the fellow's impudence!" Rising abruptly from the sofa, he began to pace the room. He was furious that this "Clodhopper," as he mentally called Clifford, should dare to love Ruth. The idea had put an obstacle in his way which he had not counted on. It had seemed to him that her father's incapable state had taken away a hindrance to his designs; and he had not believed in the existence of external interference. At last he insisted himself, and he turned to look at Ruth.

She had expected he would be angry, and she sat with a frightened look, waiting for him to speak.

He came and stood in front of her.

"You mean, I suppose, that this fellow has made you an offer, and you want me to tell you whether you should accept it?"

Ruth rose to her feet. Her cheeks and eyes glowed, and her figure seemed grander for her agitation. She did not reproach him, but her voice sounded very sad.

"Mr. Clifford has never said a word to me on the subject; and if he did, how could I even think of marrying him when I love you?"

He stood silent; he was ashamed, in spite of all his worldliness, by the simple truth of her words. But the next minute he smiled at his own folly. It was clear to him; he had thought it when he had read her letter, and now he felt sure of it. Ruth wanted to be relieved from debt, and to keep a comfortable home for her father. Well he could manage both those matters for her; but he meant to take his own way of doing it; anyhow, he meant to make his darling girl happy.

He took Ruth's hand.

"Sit down again, my child; of course I was only teasing you, though it made me mad just at first that such a fellow as that should dare to look at you even. Now, look here." He had put his arm round her again, and her head nestled confidingly on his shoulder. "I had meant to wait, but—well, darling, now I have seen you again, darling, I can't wait. That's the simple truth, sweet one. I must take you away, Ruth, as soon as you can leave your father."

"He is going away from me soon," she said thoughtfully; "please you must let me tell him before he leaves me!"

"You shall tell him in your own way, dear girl; but not till I give you leave."

She smiled at this and looked up brightly.

"I cannot marry you till I have told him;" then, looking down she blushed at her own daring.

"I shall never give you up," he said, but she felt that he was looking away from her; "but, unfortunately, at present I am not in a position to marry you; I must wait a little. I shall never be a free man in the way I told you about; things are changed; I am dependent on my father and mother, and they would not consent to let me marry any one who had not a fortune."

Ruth looked at him very sadly; then she drew herself gently away from him.

"I understand now," she said; "you came to tell me this; you can never marry me," he heard a sob in her voice; "but, oh, why did you come again? It has made parting so much worse. Why did you say just now you would soon take me away?"

He started up from the sofa as if something had sharply stung him. He walked up and down before he answered. At last he stood again in front of her.

"Life is full of chances and changes, my girl; no one can see into the future. There are women who will bear any vexation and trouble for the sake of being with the man they love; I thought you were one like this. And there are others who cannot even bear the weight of a secret. You understand now, by what I have told you, why I cannot let you tell your father that I love you. I have already gone through so much vexation on this subject that—that I had almost determined not to see you again; but I could not resist your summons. After all, it is not I who am to blame for this meeting, Ruth."

He was looking gravely at her; she did not guess that he was trying her. The light seemed suddenly to fade from the future that just now had shown itself full of sunshine. Ruth hid her face in her hands; she was too wretched to cry. Her heart ached with a strange new pain that was almost intolerable. As last she looked up, he thought her eyes swam with tenderness; and he longed to take her in his arms again, but something kept him back; he did not yet feel sure of her.

"I do not blame you," she said; "I am grateful to you for coming. Even if I never see you again I have had this happy time with you, and I can never forget it. I shall never leave off loving you. I shall look for your name and feel proud of you, even when I know you have married some one else. It will be different with you; you must forget me; it would make your wife unhappy if you even thought of me; and you could not do such a wrong as that." She rose and held out her hand. "Good-by, dear, dear Reggy! Ah! how happy I was when you wrote and asked me to call you so! I shall think of you and pray for you always."

He had taken possession of her hand; his other arm had slipped round her; she did not resist it; it was the last time, she thought.

"Don't talk about my marrying anybody else! I shall never forget you or give you up," he whispered passionately. "All will come right. Promise only that you will come to me when I want you! You must; I cannot live without you; you are the one love of my life. You do not care for position or outward show, do you, darling? You only care for me and for my love; and I swear you shall have both, let who will come in the way. You are mine, only mine, are you not, my Ruth?"

"Yes," she whispered.

Another fond embrace, another request that she would keep silence about his visit as well as his love, and he left her—so agitated, so carried out of herself, that she could not think with any coherence. She did not go to the door with him; she sat half-stupefied with over-wrought feeling. At first she could only call up the memory of the dear face that had so lately been pressed close to hers, and the tender love that she had listened to. She hardly knew how their meeting had ended; he had said he would not give her up, and yet he had said that he was dependent on his parents, and must therefore marry to please them. Could he have meant—her heart grew lighter as the thought came—that he intended to distinguish himself, and so earn a livelihood for himself, and with it the right to marry whom he pleased? Ruth shrank into herself a little at the idea of marrying him without the consent of those proud parents, but she believed that they would never like to accept her as a daughter, even if the question of means had not arisen. He evidently meant to live a quiet, retired life with her, or he would not have said that about position. Was it indeed possible that he, the light of her life, would one day be hers, her own darling husband? She started from this thought with a quick flush of shame; she had forgotten her father, whom she had left sleeping; she had forgotten every one but Mr. Bevington.

Before she could reach the door Mrs. Voce came into the room. She closed the door cautiously behind her, and then she looked suspiciously at Ruth. The girl reddened under the look, but in a moment she held her head erect; she was determined to keep her promise.

"You have had a visitor I hear miss."

Ruth broke in gravely:

"You must say nothing about it to Mr. Bryant, Sally. Mr. Bevington did not see him. I told him about the illness; it would have greatly agitated my father to see a comparative stranger. Until he is quite himself again he must not hear of this visit; it would rouse up painful recollections. You had better tell Faith not to speak of it to any one, lest it should come round." Then she went on with an abrupt change of voice, "My father is going to stay a few days with Mr. Clifford and his sister. It is so kind of them to ask him, and we can do the spring cleaning while he is at Purley."

The suspicious look remained on Sally Voce's face. "I'd like to know," she muttered as Ruth left the room, "what call that smart young gentleman had to come like a thief in the night after Miss Ruth. I'm going to keep my eyes open."

CHAPTER XIV.

When Michael Clifford left Appledore he rode to a manor-house some miles away. He had business in the neighborhood, and he dined and slept with his friends at the manor-house To-day, on his return to Purley, he left his horse at the stables, which were beside the town gate, at the bottom of the broad, steep street in which his house stood.

It has been said that a man's house, when his circumstances permit him to choose it, is an indication of his character; and when Michael Clifford opened his low, wide entrance door there was something reassuring and restful in the spotless space of the square hall. The doors on all sides showed that several rooms opened on to it. A round table in its centre held writing materials and a neatly arranged row of newspapers. On the right was an old-fashioned, easy-going staircase, with a mahogany hand-rail and carved balusters: the staircase looked old, but it was not cumbrous, and it contrasted happily with the white paint of the doors and skirting and the distemper of the walls. There was something at once moderate and useful about this part of the house.

Clifford's dining-room, his library, and also his business-room were on this ground floor; but when he entered the house he went straight to the staircase, and then along a passage which led him to a charming, spacious room with two windows at its farther end, overlooking the open country. The room was comfortably and amply furnished but everything was simple. The sofas and chairs were perhaps extra luxurious, but the presence of the tiny lady lying stretched on one of them, wrapped in a soft, white shawl, accounted for this, as well as for the revolving book-shelves, placed close within her reach, and the reading-stand, with its long brass arm, close by. The opening door made the invalid look round; she raised herself into a sitting position, and smiled as her brother came up to her sofa and kissed her.

Dorothy Clifford had her brother's dark complexion, but with that, all likeness between them ended. Her eyes, instead of being a blue-gray, were dark brown—so intense in color that they often looked black. Her features were delicate and somewhat attenuated, but her little nose had a slight upward tilt, and this gave an indescribable sauciness to the small, dark face. She was older than her brother was, but she was not much past thirty. She was a comparative invalid, but she had been told that with care she might possibly regain the power of walking, which for some years had almost left her, though she could move from room to room and her general health was sometimes fairly good.

"Well, Dolly," her brother said, as he came up to her, "I know you like to be benevolent; so yesterday I took upon myself to give an invitation in your name. I hope you will indorse it."

"That depends," she said, smiling.

"Well, I have invited my poor paralyzed friend Bryant to come and spend a few days here; and I have also promised that you will take care of him. What do you say to that—eh, sister?"

She looked a little less bright, but she still smiled.

"We shall be very glad to see Mr. Bryant," she said graciously.

"Was it to Mr. Bryant you said I would take care of him? Men sometimes do not like the idea of being taken care of by strangers."

"I did not say anything to Bryant; I spoke to his daughter." Clifford looked away; he felt impatient under the searching gaze which his sister had fixed on his face.

"Did you ask Miss Bryant to come too?"

There was a certain mockery in her tone, and it seemed to hurt him.

He turned away abruptly and looked out of the window.

"I should not venture to invite a lady to the house; that is your province, Dorothy," he said over his shoulder.

"I do not know Miss Bryant," she said dryly.

Clifford was not irritable, and his sister's manner helped to keep his judgment calm and unprejudiced; but for all his calmness he could sometimes be very angry.

"You do not know Miss Bryant because you will not," he said so sternly that Dorothy felt just a little nervous. "It would have been kind of you—charitable, too—to show some friendship to a motherless girl, left alone, one may say, since her grandfather died; for her father is not that sort of a man to advise a girl of her age."

Dorothy was looking at her delicate fingers.

"Miss Bryant has always had you to advise her, Michael. I know little about young girls and their ways."

"Ah, well! you know what I wish, Dorothy."

He seemed ashamed of his own sternness, for he left the window and came and sat down beside her.

"Look here!" he said, "I believe one gains nothing by beating about the bush. I am sure you wish me to be happy, Dolly. It is better to say frankly that I cannot be happy without Ruth Bryant. I want her to be my wife."

Dorothy knew it. She had known it this long while, and yet it gave her exquisite pain to hear it said by her brother. She could have shaken him for his blind folly; he, as she thought, who might marry any one he chose, who might have the pick of the Purley girls—only there was not one good enough for him—he, to throw himself away on this farmer's daughter, who, if all stories were ture, was only another man's leavings!

"Are you engaged to her?"

Her voice told him how vexed she was.

"I should not have asked her to be my wife without giving you some kind of warning, Dorothy. I have waited for several reasons, one being that I hoped for your sympathy. You must like Ruth Bryant if you saw her or know something about her; but you won't take an interest in her."

"Perhaps I do know something about Miss Bryant; and perhaps what I have heard has not made me think well of her."

"I did not think you, of all people, would listen to gossip," he said angrily.

"I do not think it was gossip, Michael; it came from that poor hard-worked doctor's wife, Mrs. Buchan. She told me that Miss Bryant was very handsome, and also that she was very fond of flirting."

"That is a falsehood," he said impetuously. "I have known her ever since she was a child, and she never attempted to flirt with me."

"Very likely not, but that is no proof that she does not flirt. Don't you see, Michael? She looks on you as an old friend. You are probably not the sort of man she would venture to flirt with; she probably regards you as a brother."

Michael looked hard at his ister; he saw that she was not saying this to tease him; she was evidently in earnest, and convinced of the truth of her words.

He was very much annoyed, but he felt that she was trying to save him from disappointment, and he tried to speak patiently as he answered:

"For all that, I shall ask her to be my wife when she is less anxious about her father. Now that you know this, Dolly, will you not ask her to come and see you during her father's visit, or whenever you please?"

Men always manage these matters so clumsily. Michael did not dream of the pain he had given by his announcement, and so he deepened it by his next words.

"If I were you," Dorothy's nose had a decidedly upward tilt while she spoke, "I should be quite sure before I offered myself that there was not some one else in the way."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GERMANY'S AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Not One Has Ever Been the Cause of a Loss to Its Members.

From an economic point of view there is no financial institution in existence which is more solid, more beneficial in results, or more easy to administer than the Raiffeisen societies, or agricultural banks of Germany. A few farmers not knowing more than the first four rules of arithmetic, are quite capable of directing each branch to perfection. Out of the thousands of these banks established for many years in different parts of the country not one has ever been the cause of a loss to either its founders or members. The essential characteristics of each bank are as follows: Each bank deals only with its own district or parish. All the members are mutually responsible for the assets and debts of the society, which insures a great facility for borrowing the small sums they require to lend. This rural association has no capital; its members have no subscriptions to pay; they only lend borrowed capital. Any surplus money which the company gains goes to form a reserve to cover any losses which may be made. The reserve grows indefinitely, and when it becomes too large it is employed on improvements which will benefit the local community. Never do the members of the society receive a farthing in the form of dividends, nor do the directors get any payment or fees whatever for their services. The society lends only to its members and for a purpose which is deemed satisfactory. It arranges beforehand with the borrowers the time at which the money is to be repaid, the dates usually falling after the borrower has realized his principal receipts for the year. The results of this excellent arrangement can easily be guessed. It draws the members of the community together by bonds of mutual interest and makes men who would otherwise be the slaves of usurers free and independent and able to live on the results of their work, thanks to the capital lent to them by the establishment instituted for the common good. Still, wages in Germany are very low, ranging even in the well-paid iron, steel, and metal industries but from $3 to $4.50 per week.

Railways in India.

Railway building and railway traveling are greatly increasing in India. Four hundred and eighty-nine miles of new railroad were built during the year ending March 31, 1893, making the total mileage up to that date 20,395. The number of passengers carried during the year was 127,456,913, an increase of 4,601,576, over the previous year, while the aggregate tonnage of freight carried was 26,334,232, an increase of 175,279 tons for the year.

Most remedies for prejudice seem to be fatal.

THE FARM.

The Jersey Cow and Her Product.

It is conceded without dispute, even by those whose self interest and admiration for other milking breeds shuts her out from employment in the dairy, that the Jersey cow, as a superior butter maker and great producer of rich cream, stands without a peer, and an honest confession from any practical source, with a full knowledge of facts, will accord her this distinction, no matter what objections the breed may possess in disqualifying it for other purposes.

As a family cow, whose milk flow never ceases from the beginning to the end of the year, always heavily laden with cream, a royal favorite, and an ornament to the barnyard, mild in disposition, continually evincing a disposition to do the right thing—these points her bitterest opponents will freely admit. She is not noted especially as a large yielder of milk, though scores and hundreds of instances are recorded attesting great capacity in this direction.

Five to seven gallons per day is an admirable showing for a cow, of any breed, to make, and is fully equal to the amount given by many good animals of the heavier milking breeds, whose best claim is for great yield of milk. Jerseys without number have records, well authenticated in excess of the highest amount named, and the lowest is but little above a good average for high-class animals of the breed when in full flow of milk, and when circumstances are most favorable.

A large quantity of milk from the Jersey cow is not, in itself, esteemed the most valuable consideration, as this feature is almost certain to detract from its richness; a heavy milking cow, of any breed, cannot very well, in the natural order of things produce very rich milk, and in proportion to increase of flow there is a lessening of the oily parts of which butter is composed.

Experience teaches that comparatively small milkers are often the heaviest butter makers; very few of the large butter producers of the race have given an unusually a great flow of milk, and it will be noted invariably that a pound of butter is produced from less milk from a cow giving a small amount than from one with a heavy flow of milk.

Before us is a list of over thirty Jersey cows, none of them remarkable for great milk-giving capacity, that have produced a pound of butter each from an amount of milk varying from three and one-half to ten pounds. The average of Jersey milk requires from fifteen to sixteen pounds for a pound of butter. This is the average quantity of milk from fresh cows; as the milking period advances, the milk becomes richer in cream and yields proportionately more butter.

The list alluded to contains the names of many of the most noted cows of the breed, with butter records varying from thirty pounds to forty-six pounds twelve and one-half ounces per week. One of them produced 936 pounds fourteen and three-quarters ounces within a year, which was all sold at an average of thirty cents per pound; several of them have official records of thirty pounds per week and more; all are great consumers of concentrated food, with immense digestive powers, and none are inclined to accumulate flesh when in full flow of milk. A daily yield of more than thirty pounds of milk from any cow in the list is exceptional, and during the greater period of their milking-term it runs down below one-half that quantity.

These cows and their characteristics are typical of their race, and the wise breeder will not seek to divert the course of usefulness into other channels than legitimate ones. The gain in quantity of milk will be at the sacrifice of butter and cream, and is consequently a retrograde movement and unwise. The Jersey cow was created for a butter producer, and for this she is absolutely unrivaled; and while it is possible, by a persistent line of breeding, to change, to an extent, her habits, and even her nature, and produce an animal that will give more milk, the course is wrong, and antagonizes the plans established by nature. Large quantities of milk, and this rich in the exhaustive fats of butter, are wholly incompatible in the same animal.

There are other breeds in the field specially adapted for heavy milk production, the capacity of which the Jersey cow scarcely hopes to successfully compete with, even if desired; but her supporters need have no alarm that her prestige for butter making will ever be lowered or weakened by these enormous milking machines. They may fill the largest bucket, but that is as far as they will ever reach. Leave that honor to them, and let the aim of the Jersey breeder be to produce the greatest number of cows capable of producing fourteen pounds and over of butter per week, or 1,000 pounds per year, and to so skilfully control the system that there will be no blanks or disappointments. This is glory enough for one breed.

Granular Butter.

"How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to 'churn until the butter will hold up the dasher?' Such instructions are fatal to good butter," says the Homestead. "In the first place, the dash churn is ten years behind the times and ought to be thrown out of every farm, even if no more butter is made than to supply the family table. The box or barrel churn is cheap and it is so much more convenient and so much better butter can be made with it that there should be no hesitation in discarding the old dash churn in its favor. But no matter what kind of a churn is used, never churn until the butter is gathered in chunks large enough to hold up the dasher. There are several reasons why this should not be done. One of them is that the grain is destroyed. Good butter has a fine, distinct grain, and when broken shows a distinct fracture like cast-iron. If this grain is destroyed by over-churning or over-working, the butter becomes a greasy mixture, like lard, and has a greasy taste. Again, it is necessary that the buttermilk be well washed out or the butter will become strong and rancid in a short time. This cannot be done when the butter is churned into lumps, so in the latter case the grain, flavor and keeping quality are all injured. The churn should always be stopped when the butter is in the form of small granules, ranging in size from a red clover seed to a grain of wheat; then the buttermilk can be well washed out and the grain will be uninjured if the working is properly done. There is no reason why the farmer should not make just as fine butter as any one, providing he will take the trouble to do it right."

A Happy Hunting Ground.

The new Algonquin park set apart by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Nipissing district appears to be a happy hunting ground. According to Mr. Thompson, the chief ranger, both moose and deer are plentiful, particularly in the northern and western townships. There are as many moose as deer, and in the township of Butt, just outside the west boundary the moose are very numerous. Signs of beaver are seen in various places, but the families appear to be small. In many localities where these animals have evidently existed in large numbers in times past, there is now no indication of their presence. They are, however still sufficiently numerous to replenish the park, if properly protected for a few years. Mink, otter, fisher, and martin are plentiful, and muskrat abound. There are many bears and wolves. Foxes are numerous and prey upon the partridges. The latter are abundant, and wild ducks are often seen on some of the lakes. Three men and a dog in a boat could have a splendid outing at Algonquin park, provided, of course, they had the necessary license.

Dr. Herbert Snow, of the London Cancer hospital, says that mental worry is the chief cause of cancer. The number of cases has more than doubled in England in the last twenty years.

WASHING SMOKE.

A New Method of Dealing with the Nuisance in Cities.

Washing air of its impurities by passing it through water screens or through chambers into which water is profusely sprayed, is a well-known and much-used process in heating and ventilating practice. Its merits were conclusively demonstrated years ago, and ever since advantages have been taken of them in large ventilating installations, in which their expense was warranted, and where a smoky and unclean outside atmosphere suggested the desirability of submitting the air to some cleansing process before allowing it to pass into buildings.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a somewhat analogous method should have suggested itself as of likely service in dealing with the now so much discussed smoke problem, and that it should have been tried with encouraging results. At any rate, a newspaper paragraph, now going the rounds, tells of its application by an English factory owner, whose repeated conflicts with the local smoke ordinance prompted experiments in this direction, and apparently with perfect satisfaction.

According to the published description, somewhat indefinite, perhaps, in a few respects, the apparatus used by him consists of a large cast-iron tank, in which is a slotted barrel, which is filled with perforated heaters, and the tank is partly filled with water. The smoke is drawn into the barrel from the machinery by a powerful fan, and undergoes a scrubbing process. The barrel rotates very rapidly, churning up the smoke with the water. On the top of the barrel are several semicircular trays or sieves, which are perforated, and effects the purpose of further washing the smoke.

The smoke which escapes from the beaters is caught again by these sieves and dashed down again by a very fine spray of water from the beaters. The back sludge of solid matter is forced to the top of the chamber and thrown over into a chute, which conveys it to a wooded tank. The smoke which finally escapes from the machine is said to be comparatively inoffensive, and there is certainly good reason to believe that this should be so.

It is interesting to note, moreover, that the use of the apparatus does not end with the cleansing of the smoke. The black deposit gathered by it is taken off in barrels to be used in making paint and printing ink, yielding an acceptable revenue instead of polluting the atmosphere, and the remaining liquid is said to have proved itself a most valuable disinfectant. Thus a two-fold purpose is accomplished, either one of which would seem to be quite sufficient to commend the process to manufacturing communities in which smoke suppression is a live topic.

N MODERN JAPAN.

The Picturesque Native Costume Giving Way to Inartistic European Fashions.

Judith Gauthier gives an account of the progress made by the Japanese in adopting western customs. It seems by the following that the transformation from native to foreign attire is attended with some difficulty: "Many of the men are in a melancholy state of indecision about their toilets and come out in the most extraordinary combination of garments, some national, others foreign. One sees a man sometimes wearing European boots, a Japanese robe, a loose overcoat, and an English hat, while he holds above it all a paper umbrella. For officials, military men, and police agents complete disguise is obligatory, and in official balls the black coat for men and a Parisian costume for women are compulsory. This obligation led, especially when first in force, to some ridiculous effects: one among many others has become historic.

"One evening at Kioto, the now abandoned capital, a very noble seignior appeared, according to etiquette, in a black dress coat, waistcoat, and trousers, but he also wore socks without shoes, and a waistcoat cut very low left the hairy chest of the daimio exposed to view. The great man knew nothing about shirts or patent-leather shoes and thought he was in a very correct French get-up. It was only those Japanese who had traveled in Europe and were altogether chic who noted the irregularities of the costume and had much ado to stifle their laughter.

"Many Japanese have confided to me with what difficulty they accustomed themselves to our costume, especially to the high collars and boots, which put them to a perfect martyrdom. They would start off on an excursion sometimes very proud of their exotic boots, but how often they returned looking pitiable objects, with bleeding feet and their boots in their hands! A little while ago the wife of a general went to see the chrysanthemum show, and wishing to be in quite the latest fashion she laced herself into a pair of European stays, but she could not endure the pressure, fainted away in the middle of the fete, and nearly died. But what of that? One must do it; 'tis the fashion!

"It is impossible to understand by what ridiculous fascination the Japanese are carried away, altogether losing their judgment. Very soon the gloomy looking European costume, which cramps them, dwarfs them, makes them ridiculous, and destroys their character, will everywhere replace, at least in the towns, the ample, supple national dress of noble style, which gave such dignity to its wearers and suited the Japanese type so well."

A Rush for the Gold Fields.

The most important news received from Australia by the steamer Alameda deals with the rush to the new mining camps of Coni Garda, in West Australia, and of Wyalong in New South Wales. Many districts of New South Wales have been drained of labor by the wild rush to the Wyalong gold fields. This new district is in the northern end of Gipa county. The gold lies in reefs. Early in March there were 2,000 people on the ground, and the number has since been swelled several hundred daily. On March 30 it had reached 8,000. The road from the nearest settlement, 30 miles distant, is in a fearful condition, and the water supply is bad. The camp swarms with men who have had no experience in mining, and who fall ready victims to sharpers. Others who have no means and who expected to get work have crowded in. They are practically destitute, and the Government will have to help them out. The gold field probably consists of a main backbone of volcanic formation of uncertain length, trending north-west by north, and crossed by numerous feeders, principally of quartz and ironstone, running north-east by south-west. But what portions of main reef and of the feeders besides those already found carry payable gold is a question that remains to be discovered.

Napoleon at Table.

The revival of interest in Napoleon has brought to light some entertaining information about the Emperor's gastronomic tastes. He always ate from silver plates, of which he purchased 1,000 at one order. Chicken was his favorite article of diet, but while confined at St. Helena he developed a great liking for pork chops, sausages and black puddings. His table manners were not very refined. He bolted his food, used his fingers in preference to fork and spoon, and dipped his bread into dishes having sauces and gravies before they were passed to the others at the table. The countess of Albany, seeing the Emperor at dinner on the island Elba, recorded that he "lived like a pig."

THE FARMER'S OUTLOOK.

NO USE TO GROW WHEAT AT HALF A DOLLAR A BUSHEL.

The Attention of Farmers Being Turned to the Cheese and Butter Industry—Canada is Rich in Lumber, Fisheries, and Minerals.

Wheat closed yesterday in Chicago at 53-½ cents a bushel, in Toledo 53¼ and in Milwaukee 52½ which are the lowest figures ever recorded, and which may well make the judicious pause, and even the injudicious open their eyes. Comparing these with the prices of by-gone days it is found that in the year 1869 the average price was 94 cents, in the ten succeeding years $1.04, and in the decade ending 1889 about 76 cents. Such a price as 53½ cents is no price for the farmer to live upon; it means on inland acres somewhere about 40 cents, a figure that is likely to make the agriculturist all over the world wonder what things are coming to. This too in the face of the imminence of a bountiful harvest from an immensely enlarged wheat area. In the Argentine republic four or five years ago it was estimated there was a wheat producing area of at the outside 500,000 acres; now there are more than 7,000,000, and it looks as though in a few years there might be double that extent, which is only an example of what is taking place in some other parts of the world. In the southern tier of wheat-producing States wheat will be cut at the end of June, and there will be plenty coming into the market by the middle of July.

PROSPECTS WERE NEVER BRIGHTER

for large and early crops both of spring and winter wheat. The prospects for corn are equally plenteous, and in addition to all this there is "corn in Egypt." The granaries that Joseph and his brethren visited were a fool to the immense stocks of grain at home and abroad. All these considerations point to a period of low prices, and it is only a suggestion by the way that the people's staff of life ought to be a good deal cheaper than it now is. There is apparently some reason for the question being asked as to why, when wheat is so cheap in the bushel, bread should be so dear in the loaf.

The problem that this state of things puts before the farmer, however, relates to what he is to do at a period when wheat farming can scarcely be carried on at a profit. It is plainly no use to grow wheat at half a dollar a bushel, and under these circumstances a good deal of attention is being paid to mixed farming. The cheese and dairy products of Canada have been very successful in the past and there seems to be a probability that the capacity of the Dominion for these branches of production as shown not only by the World's Fair achievements, but by the

INCREASED EXPORTS TO BRITAIN,

may be developed to a large extent. Canada is also richer than some countries from the fact of the variety of her resources. Because it does not pay to produce wheat we need not cry that everything is going by the board. Our lumber, our fisheries, and our minerals afford outlets for industry. In connection with the last mentioned department, the mineral wealth of Canada has been trumpeted to the world. It is here as solid as the primeval rocks among which it lies. We know we have this mineral wealth, little as it has been developed. Our Geological Survey Department has been for years piling up information about it. What would not some countries give if they had within their borders such districts as Belmont, with its splendid iron ore, East and West Algoma, with its copper and nickel, the Lake of the Woods region, with its mineral possibilities and East and West Kootenay? The season is now opening splendidly for prospecting, and it is not as though there were not money in the country to go to work with. The increase of Canada's wealth is shown by the bank returns, indicating as they do that

MONEY IS BEING HOARDED

instead of being employed in industries. When leading monetary institutions look in vain for investments at home and seek them abroad, it is evident to the meanest understanding that some factor of development is wanting. It would seem that at the present time some of the funds at command might be legitimately and usefully invested in mining enterprises. With all the uncertainty that has accompanied some such ventures in the past, the fact remains that the mineral wealth of Canada affords a field which it is in the highest degree desirable to reap. And that cannot be done by just leaving it alone and being content to leave it buried, like the sluggard's talent, in the earth.

An Audacious Rascal.

About two weeks ago, late at night, after all the occupants of a house in Westbourne Park, London, had retired to rest, the head of the family was disturbed by the ringing of the front door electric bell. Cautiously opening the portal, he was surprised to see a dapper-looking stranger, who, making mysterious signs, and hurriedly impressing on the half-dazed listener the necessity for silence, explained that burglars were on the premises and that he was a detective, charged with the duty of arresting them. Two officers of the law, he added, were watching the other side, and every step had been taken to entrap the intruders.

Acting upon further instructions, the startled householder took the midnight visitor up to the dressing-room, on the table of which was his wife's jewel case.

"Hush," whispered the stranger. "I hear sounds. Take the whistle and blow it at the back of the house, while I conceal myself here. They cannot possibly escape."

Meekly obeying, the terrified man ran to the landing, threw open the window, and made stupendous efforts to extract a sound from the whistle, which, however, remained silent as a mute. It was a dummy.

Hurrying back to the room, he found it deserted, and the jewel box gone. Then it dawned on him that he had been duped.

Snap Shot at a Weak Bridge.

In England a few weeks ago a certain iron bridge of one of the railways was suspected of being unsafe. It looked all right, but there were some reasons why the managers were afraid of it. They could not decide themselves and they sent up to London for a famous engineer to come and look it over. He came and was puzzled, too, until he thought of a way to test. He took a kodak and made a picture of the bridge with no train upon it. Then he kept his camera in position and waited for a fast train to come. Pretty soon an express came thundering on and just as the big locomotive struck the bridge he pulled open the slide and took a second picture on the same plate that still held the first. When the plate was examined the picture with the train was found so much below the other as to show what the engineer and managers had feared—a dangerous droop to the bridge.

A Labor-Saving Device.

Baroness: "Clara, bring me those dozen pocket handkerchiefs in which I told you to mark my monogram."

Lady's Maid: "Here they are, my lady."

Baroness:—"But how is this? You haven't marked all of them with my monogram."

Lady's Maid: "Indeed, I have, my lady. I marked one with your monogram and I marked all the others with the word 'ditto.'"

ODD PIECES.

About the Potato—Frigate Birds—A Hospital Car—Heavy Interest—&c. &c.

The really short-sighted man is the man who cannot look within himself.

It is at this time of year that many people begin to hope the next crop of summer girls will be a little less masculine in costume and the summer young man a little more so.

The potato, so long a staple food, has developed almost innumerable varieties. Forty are easily distinguishable, but there are many others with slight and almost imperceptible differences. There are nineteen varieties of the white potato in America, eighteen in Germany, twenty-six in Britain, and thirty-two in France.

Photography has been applied to the study of the human skin by Dr. Schiff, of Vienna. A bright light is projected on the part of the skin to be examined, and by direct exposure many small details of the skin, including markings not usually discernible, are photographed. The enlarged positives show these details with great clearness.

According to Lancaster, an American ornithologist, frigate-birds can fly seven days without alighting, and without great fatigue. They eat, and even sleep, on the wing flying seeming almost to be almost an involuntary action, like breathing. The albatross is neatly as strong, but is commonly obliged to alight after four or five days in the air.

A hospital car, said to be the first of its kind in the world, has been put into service by the Central railway of New Jersey, and stationed at Mauch Chunk. The car is divided into two compartments, both fitted up for hospital use. There are cots for the patients, seats, a good supply of medicines, and other necessary articles for the care of the injured.

The French Government is still struggling with the question of proper sewage-disposal for the city of Paris. It is now proposed to purchase large tracts of land in the valley of the Seine, and establish filtration beds. In any case, it is determined to prevent the continued contamination of the Seine, and so abolish the cesspools and various similar abominations which still remain in Paris.

In the earthquakes which recently shook Athens the Parthenon sustained some injuries. A large splinter, measuring 3 x 1 1-2 feet, fell from the shaft of one of the columns on the northern side, and the architrave over the inner columns of the Opistholomos is also damaged, two considerable blocks having fallen, while the adjoining wall also seems insecure. The ruins of Greece are being gradually ruined.

The difficulty of the multiplication of small places of worship beyond the needs of the population is being felt in England, and formed one of the subjects for discussion at the recent Free Church Congress at Leeds. An instance was cited of a village in Wales, with a population of 2,500, where there were thirteen churches. There was an urgent appeal for the amalgamation of these where the main doctrines and methods are substantially alike, and for the discouragement of additions wherever the existing places are adequate for all who can at one time attend.

New York city pays its creditors this year for money borrowed for public uses $5,135,000. Of this sum $875,000 goes for interest on water bonds, $476,000 for interest on dock bonds, $186,000 for interest on school-house bonds, $456,000 for interest on new park bonds, $110,000 for interest on Brooklyn bridge construction bonds, $64,000 for armoury bonds, and the balance for bonds issued for general purposes by the city or county government. The last of the County Court-house bonds, to the amount of $150,000, will fall due in 1898; $40,000 of them will fall due in 1896, on which the city is paying 6 per cent. The last of the war bonds will fall due in 1897. There are $647,000 of these outstanding, drawing 7 per cent. interest.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

Bank of England Souvenir Pillows—Chemically Pure Milk, &c., &c.

The Bank of England will be two centuries old in July, and there is talk of suitably celebrating the anniversary.

Gold leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of but one two hundred and fifty-thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

A citizen of Martin, Texas, is named Augustus Bonaparte Caesar Dundreary Emerson Frediband Grant Hannibal Isaiah Jackson Knox Leonidas Meredith Nicholas Oscar Tate Ring. Otherwise he is feeling quite well.

Sponges are being propagated in a cheap way just now. About three years ago a cute German divided a few healthy specimens of live sponges into a goodly number of parts and placed them in deep water, with the result that he now has a crop of 4,000 at an initial expenditure of $20.

A collection of bird bones recently received by the Paris Academy of Science indicates that at a period contemporary with man Madagascar contained at least twelve species of the gigantic birds, all incapable of flight. The conditions under which the bones were found indicate that the birds lived on shores, with troops of small hippopotami, crocodiles, and turtles.

The craze for souvenir pillows is superseding that of souvenir spoons. They are of all shapes, sizes and materials, from gingham to costly brocade, and they must have a meaning. One young woman has sofa pillows made from pieces of each dress in her wedding trousseau. A romatic matron shows one made from the dress which she wore on her first meeting with her "liege lord"; another of the gown worn when he asked the all-important question; a third from a piece of the wedding dress; and the sweetest of all from baby's christening robe.—The Housekeeper.

In Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is Maywatchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kaikan and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe through Siberia has created sufficient fortune to enable them to return to their native cities and live there in

Town & Country Callings.

—Two inches of snow fell in Western Ontario on last Sunday week.

—The C.P.R. summer time table comes into effect on Sunday, the 17th inst.

—Messrs. Green and Hutchison Indian Head, were in town on Thursday last.

—A meeting of the Municipal Court of Revision was held in the Council Chamber on Monday.

—John Atkinson was drowned while bailing at Grand Coulee, about ten miles west of Regina.

—Mr. J. R. Neff passed through to Thursday night's train to Regina, and returned on Friday's delayed train.

—Mr. A. McCannel, Port Elgin, Ont., a cousin of Mr. D. S. McCannel, has been spending a few days in town.

—Messrs. Jas. Scott and A. Raymond started for a drive to Touchwood on Saturday afternoon, and returned on Tuesday night.

—Dr. Henderson, Montreal, has been in town for a few days, looking for a suitable location to commence the practice of his profession.

—Chamberlin, of Toronto, the personator in the Martin-Campbell election, has been sent to penitentiary for a term of three years.

—There will be service next Sunday morning at 11 and 7 in the evening in the Baptist Hall, conducted by Mr. A. T. Robinson.

—A lad has died as a consequence of eating at a picnic thirty oranges, a cocoanut, a mince pie and some cakes and drinking cider. So well he might!

—A record shearing tally is reported from Station Peak, New Zealand, where twenty-four men put through 3,925 sheep in eight hours and forty minutes.

—A somewhat fanatical American woman lecturer has assured her audience that "a woman is no more to be trusted with a corset than a man with a glass of whiskey."

—There seems at last to be some likihood of the new C.P.R. station being shortly commenced, as Mr. W. Henley has secured the contract to fill in the fire trap, which has been in existence since the first station was erected.

—Inspector Constantine, who has been east to Ottawa, was a passenger on Thursday night's train to Regina. He returned on Friday's train. The Inspector has received orders to proceed to the Yuketon country, on business connected with the department, which has not as yet been divulged.

—A post card will bring you samples from the finest assorted stock of dry goods in the N.W.T. All wool French Delaines, 25 and 35c. per yard; 60 patterns to choose from. Dresses made to order; fit and style perfect. Express charges prepaid. Neelands and Gibbons, Regina.—Advt.

—Mr. F. Marwood, teacher, Rose Valley, met with a severe accident on Saturday last when bicycle riding in town, falling from the machine and breaking his leg between the ankle and knee. He was taken to the surgery of Dr Carthew, who set the injured limb. He was afterwards driven home.

—Mr. W. C. Brookes, when some days ago working among stones, scratched one of his fingers. Not thinking the matter in any way serious, Mr. Brookes paid no more than ordinary attention to it. A few days afterwards, when in Regina, he happened to show it to Dr. Cotton, who has expressed the opinion that the finger will have to be amputated, blood poisoning having set in.

—At a full meeting of the members of the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church, held on Thursday, the 31st May, a cordial and unanimous resolution was passed inviting the Rev. E. Talbot Carter to remain another year. Mr. Carter replied in a few words, and expressed his willingness to return, subject to the decision of the stationing committee.

—Many good items are lost to a newspaper by the modesty of those who hesitate to tell matters concerning themselves, or the thoughtlessness of others to tell, who know of something concerning the "other fellow," or of happiness in the neighborhood. Not that they object to the item as far as personality is concerned, but they are afraid that they would be pushing themselves forward. The man that informs his local paper that he is going to Winnipeg, or that his wife's mother is visiting him, is a friend of the newspaper. If you know any news, tell us, we will turn our backs while you blush. *If you have done anything mean it will not be necessary to tell it, it will be found out anyway.*

—Hon. Wilfred Laurier has received the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Saskatchewan. It is not likely that he will accept.

—As will be observed from our advertising column, a meeting of the South Qu'Appelle Liberal-Conservative Association will take place in the Court Room, Qu'Appelle, on Saturday, June 9th. As important business is to be transacted, it is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance.

—The attention of the subscribers to the Queen's Birthday Celebration fund is directed to an advertisement in another column with reference to a meeting to be held at the Leland Hotel on Saturday, the 9th inst., to receive the report of the committee, also to consider the advisibility of becoming affiliated with the American Trotting Association.

—Mr. Peter Younker, of Balgonie was married on Monday last to Mrs. Agata Kaizer, of the same place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Froth, assisted by the Rev. Father Sinnet, of Regina. After the ceremony, the party, accompanied by over 75 invited guests, returned to the residence of Mr. Peter Younker, Sr., father of the groom, where a fine dinner was awaiting them. The presents were many and costly.

—A serious fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred in Grenfell early on Saturday morning, whereby C. R. Tryon and Co.'s bank was destroyed, also H. Coy's harness shop and residence. The bank's safe was found open, and is supposed to have been blown open by burglars, who fired the bank. The cash and notes are secure. The bank books were burned, but are legible. Mr. Peel, lawyer, who occupied a room over the bank, lost his valuable library.

—A meeting of the directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society was held in the Council Chamber, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing a committee to meet the travelling dairy, which is to be here on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th, and make the other necessary arrangements. The chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. Wm. Henley and afterwards by Mr. John Howden (vice-president). Mr. G. S. Davidson explained that he had had some correspondence on the subject of the dairy visiting Qu'Appelle, and he pointed out the great benefit all would derive who attended the meetings and the necessity for as many as possible taking advantage of the opportunities afforded for gaining further information in butter making. Arrangements were made for the supply of milk and cream, and the following committee appointed to attend to the matters concerning the dairy: Messrs. A. Matheson, G. S. Davidson, Wm. Henley, J. Boolittle, Wm. Caldwell, and L. G. Bell, jr.

PHEASANT FORKS.

The picnic held on the 24 h ult. at J. B. Gamble's was a fair success.

Mr. W. P. Groves, from Beaver Hills, visited here recently.

The Government work has commenced in this locality.

The grading to the new bridge north of here is completed.

Mr. H. Q. Stilborn has got the contract to build a dam on the roadway between sections 27 and 28.

Mr. J. Dale had the misfortune to get thrown from his horse into the creek, from which he emerged none the worse for his bath.

Mr. S. R. Barnsley had the misfortune to get his stable burned down on the 24th ult. Happily there was no stock in it at the time.

Miss Jones narrowly escaped a serious accident the other evening through the strap on the neck yoke giving way, which let the pole drop and caused the ponies to take fright and run away, breaking the doubletree and pole in several pieces. The young lady escaped unhurt.

SLEEPY EYE.

BIRTH.

ORCHARD—On Sunday, the 3rd inst., at Indian Head, the wife of A. C. Orchard, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNKER—KAIZER.—On the 4th inst., at Balgonie, by the Rev. Father Froth, assisted by the Rev. Father Sinnet, of Regina, Mr. Peter Younker to Mrs. Agata Kaizer, both of Balgonie.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains.—GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

LORLIE.

Miss Pallister returned on Wednesday from Pheasant Forks very much improved in health.

All the young ladies and gentlemen of the Lorlie districts spent the 24th of May at a picnic which was held at Saltoun. Over 100 were present.

Mr. T. Morton, who has been on a visit to his many friends at the the capital of the N.W.T., has returned, looking hale and hearty.

Mr. D. J. Cantelon, J.P., returned from Saltoun on Friday, accompanied by Mr. Gable.

The annual basket picnic will be held in Mr. Cantelon's grove north west of Bray and Co.'s store, on Friday, June 15th. A good programme and sports will be provided. All are invited.

Mr. A. Cantelon, builder and contractor, left on Thursday for Moffat, where he will probably reside in future.

If the fruit car should arrive in time, Mr. D. Cantelon, manager of Bray and Co.'s store here, will give his many young friends an oyster supper on the night of June 15th.

Our trustees of School Section No. 9 should take steps at once to fence the grounds.

The weather is warm and dry. Rain is wanted.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

LELAND.

Jas. P. Martin, W. Henderson M.D., Montreal; Arthur F. Tero, B. C. Webber, Stanley Taylor, Toronto; J. T. Tebbett, Three Rivers; Major Walsh, Brockville; Mrs. Wheeler, Vancouver; A. McCannel, Port Elgin; J. Williams, W. S. Burns, J. Paterson, Winnipeg; Donald H. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle.

QUEEN'S.

Hamilton Lang, T. W. Robinson, Geo. E. Duncan, M.D., Moose Jaw; E. S. Kent, Avonhurst; Fred. Hugh Tatham, Broadview; B. F. Holden, S. O. Holden, Indian Head; H. J. MacWilliam, Calgary; E. Bunting, Mrs. Holden, A. Cunningham, Regina; A. M. Stewart, Winnipeg.

PETITIONS FOR A LAND REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Petitions are being circulated throughout Eastern Assiniboia, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, praying that a land registration office be established at some point in the district. The principal reasons adduced in support of the request of the petitioners are that the present system, by which all land registration business is required to be transacted at Regina, involves much trouble, expense and delay to the people of Eastern Assiniboia, who number two-thirds of the total population of Assiniboia; that Saskatchewan, with only half the population of Eastern Assiniboia, has two land titles offices, one at Prince Albert and one at Battleford, and that Alberta, whose population is considerably less than that of Assiniboia, has also two offices, one at Calgary, and the other at Edmonton. The petitions referred to were got up and circulated by the Spectator, of Moosomin. Several have already been forwarded to Mr. W. W. Macdonald, M.P., and others are being forwarded by the Spectator as they come in from the outlying districts.

THE MERCHANT'S DUTY.

It is the duty of the merchant having goods to sell to advertise them in the newspaper which makes his town a place worth doing business in. If a merchant in another town has the good sense to advertise in a newspaper, it is the publisher's duty to accept such patronage. If the home merchant desires to hold this trade let him advertise liberally in the home paper—and he will hold it. The merchant who does not think enough of "home institutions" to patronize his home paper, does not conduct a "home institution" himself, and is not entitled to "home patronage."

GETTING HIS TICKET.

A native of Ireland landed at Greenock and wanted to take the train for Glasgow. Never having been in a railway station before, he did not know how to get his ticket, but he saw a lady going in, and determined to follow her lead. The lady went to the ticket box, and putting down her money said, "Maryhill, single." Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away. Pat promptly planked down his money and shouted, "Patrick Murphy, married!"

—Waghorn's Guide for June is to hand, recording the latest changes. Among others of more or less importance, we notice the addition of a number of new post offices and their location and stage connection. The time card by the C.P.R. lake route, giving connections east and west. The Beatty Lake service is also shown, and the publication contains a fund of useful information.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

He wants to know who prepared the Government free strychnine solution, also if you are aware that a young man in the country, not 100 miles from Regina, has caught a gopher, keeps it in a barrel, and feeds it poisoned (?) wheat, and that said gopher bids fair to take the prize for fat animals at the fall show.

Another young man has a bottle evidently containing the pure essence of the poison, warranted to kill at sight. Presumably, therefore, the other bottles contain principally water, which, as the French Canadian remarked, is playing it a little Peru on the farmer.

In bygone days such notices as "Trespassers will be prosecuted," "Beware of the dog," etc., struck terror to our boyish minds. Such is the revolution effected by cheap education that these notices are altered, as the horse dealers say, "to suit the time." Evidently the early mosquito has caught the spring poet, as instance the following:—

This is the homestead of Perkin;
Of hard work you'll not find him shirking.
You must keep off his crop,
Or he'll make you hop.
Though he is small he can still get his work in.

How is that for a pointer to the master of hounds? Talking of pointers reminds me of Senator Beck, of Kentucky's prize story. One day he was walking along the streets of Louisville with his pointer. The dog began to point at a man looking in a store window. The animal wouldn't budge, and the Senator, being curious to know what was fascinating the dog, asked the man his name. "Partridge" was the reply.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie:
The fault that needs it most grows two thereby.

WALES.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, June 5th, 1894.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, May 30	78	53
Thursday, May 31	77	48
Friday, June 1	83	57
Saturday, June 2	75	49
Sunday, June 3	82	43
Monday, June 4	74	48
Tuesday, June 5	73	38

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	S 35	W 15	S 16
Thursday	S 18	S 18	S 15
Friday	S 18	W 24	S 8
Saturday	S 20	S 18	S 16
Sunday	S 12	S W S	E 12
Monday	E 12	E 9	E 10
Tuesday	S 16	S 13	S 16

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

LIME FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS of good fresh burned LIME for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Apply to T. G. ATKINSON,
Sec. 32, Tp. 17, R. 14,
(Four and a half miles south of Qu'Appelle Station.)

34-25

LOST.

STORRED HORSE, white hind feet, white stripe on face, four years old. Last seen at Mr. J. Whittingham's, about the middle of April. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded.

34 W. H. BELL.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of all Subscribers to the Queen's Birthday Celebration Fund will be held at the Leland Hotel, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clok p.m. Business: To receive the report of the committe, also to discuss the advisibility of joining the American Trotting Association.

By order, F. Bell,
Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the South Qu'Appelle Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in the Court Room, Qu'Appelle, on Saturday, June 9th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the annual meetings of the Central Association to be held at Fort Qu'Appelle on Thursday, June 14th. A full attendance is requested.

A. D. DICKSON,
Secretary South Qu'Appelle Liberal-Conservative Association.

NOTICE.

PERSONS requiring first class CARBAGE and CAULIFLOWER PLANTS would do well to call on

H. MITCHELL.

33-35

A Gentle Reminder.

Now that the Print and Muslin Season is at hand, we would call your attention to our

Fast Color Prints

at 10c. and 12½c. per yard, and also our

Washing Dress Muslins

at 10c. per yard. To see them is to buy them, and the sooner you see them the better choice you will have.

J. P. Beauchamp.

LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of W. C. Brookes, Sec. 16, Tp. 18, R. 15, West 2nd, on or about the 1st April, one Bay MARE, about 8 years old, four black legs, white spot on nose, the right jaw being slightly enlarged. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded.

Apply to J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
34 Qu'Appelle.

MORTGAGE SALE.

A MORTGAGE SALE of a TEAM OF GELDINGS (about 1150 lbs. each), will take place on Saturday, June 9th, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the town of Qu'Appelle, Wm. McMichael, Mortgagee. G. S. Davidson, Auctioneer.

33-34

STRAY MARE.

FOUND with my band of horses, one MARE; colour, strawberry and white on body and all white on face and legs. Branded two nail circles. Owner can have said mare on proving property and payment of all lawful expenses and charges.

DONALD MACDONALD,
S. ½ Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 15, W. 2nd.
32-34 Qu'Appelle Station P.O.

ASTRAY.

CAME into my herd about May 10th, a Sorrel MARE, two or three years old, white face, 4 white feet, branded H on right hip and right shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the mare away.

B. SWEARS,
32-34 Sec. 26, Tp. 18, R. 14.

FOR SALE.

A SIX OCTAVE REED ORGAN, in good order. A bargain.

31 Apply to J. MCNAUGHTON.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, S.W. ¼ Section 2, Township 19, Range 16. Plenty of wood and water, and 15 head of Cattle. Price, $600. Apply to

J. B. HAWKES, Merchant,
30 Balgonie.

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND A LOT, situated on one of the main streets, Qu'Appelle, will be sold cheap.

Apply to S. R. EDWARDS,
24 Indian Head.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE S.E. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 18, R. 14, West of Second Meridian; 45 acres under cultivation; good lumber house, lathed and plastered, painted inside and outside; small stable; good well. One and a half miles from Qu'Appelle.

Apply to S. R. EDWARDS,
24 Indian Head.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Eastern Assiniboia Judical District.

In the Estate of WILLIAM RINGROSE, deceased.

Upon the application of CHARLES HEWSON, the Administrator of the above estate, I do order that all persons having claims against the said estate do within six months from the first publication of this order send a statement of their respective claims to the said CHARLES HEWSON, at Pheasant Forks, in the Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia. And I do further order that this order be published for three months in the Qu'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Dated the 14th day of March A.D., 1894.

(Sgd.) E. L. WETMORE,
23-34 J. S. C.

PANTS Send for Sample, Latest Patterns and Measure Blanks. Suits from $15. Agents wanted. $3 TO ORDER

DOMINION PANTS CO.
364 and 366 St. James Street, Montreal.

LELAND HOUSE,

Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.

Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.

Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars,

TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

This Remedy cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, as well as all Nervous Diseases, by acting on the Nerve Centres at the base of the brain. It has been absolutely demonstrated, that two-thirds of our diseases and ailments, are due to the deranged Nerve Centres at the base of or within the brain.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

IS A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in ONE DAY, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.

WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial.

It will cure you.

July 16th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E Truax

Walkerton, Ont.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27th, 1893.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave us up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of her nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the grandest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MRS. W. T. ENEMINGER.

State of Indiana } ss
Montgomery County }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 19, 1887.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.
DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.
A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.
R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

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